

## THE

## CHINA



## MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1112.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.

British Consulate,  
Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

## INTIMATIONS.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

## "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
BACK OF THE CLUB.

## 1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

## 2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)  
PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 4 cents.  
ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hong Kong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

## 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAIL with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

## NOTICE

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firs for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

\*\* Repetitions half-price.

\*\* Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

## FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price, \$1.

"China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

## FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price, bound \$3.

Unbound in Paper cover \$2.

Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1866.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time, the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

## STEAM TO SINGAPORE &amp; BOMBAY.

(calling at Penang and Galle if sufficient inducement offered.)

ONE of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamships, will leave for the above Places on or about the 7th Proximo.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1866.

## STEAM TO SINGAPORE &amp; BOMBAY.

(calling at Penang and Galle if sufficient inducement offered.)

ONE of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamships, will leave for the above Places on or about the 7th Proximo.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1866.

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &amp; CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steam-ship "NORTHAM," Captain WHITE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 11th Instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 12th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 11th.

## CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ABOVE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

\*\* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . . . 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles—

A. & C., 1374, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.

From England—

Per "Orissa"—

W. Baker, Esq. . . . 1 Box Saddlery.

Lt. F. Gladue, . . . 1 Box Apparel.

J. J. M. . . . 1 Box Worsted.

A. Ex "Northam,"

A. Campbell, Esq., . . . 1 Box Samples.

E. (in diamond) 3/6, . . . 1 Box Boots & S.

A. (in diamond) 793, . . . 1 Box Silk Laces &c.

From Coast Ports—

Ex "Yesso,"

1 Bedstead.

Hongkong, May 23, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Bombay—

N/M, . . . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles—

L. (in diamond), . . . 1 Case Book.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, . . . 1 do. Glassware.

Pinocle Pustostive, . . . 1 do. Preserves.

M. L. G. I., . . . 1 Baggage.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1866.

## BENZINE COLLARS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For Cleaning Gloves & Handkerchiefs. Price 1/-

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olympian & Co.)

RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents.

## INSURANCES.

## China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

General Agents.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olympian & Co.)

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destroying feature is rendered still by the observation of these steps are much worn and though, owing to causes somewhat falls short of rotation, it is a place well worth a visit to those who go there with a — and no sensible man anywhere without such a desire to be highly pleased.

is situated, and ascend the "Shoal" style, and return to home, the boat. It is but a short trip to Pak-wan-tung to purchase of a meal such as, quantity, would have sufficed of diners while our days the atmosphere of Queen's what have we to do with low away with such thoughts! is, at least we unanimously thousands of miles away; fill and enjoy our beer; we mble, and we have still ex- tress that we have been agitated a mere day, a glutinous necessary filling up of vacuity; do this with all zest, energy, it us take save advice, in spite intention to the contrary, and solo.

or three minutes from the market town of Kun-hu, the foot of stone steps which the road is steep and the thrt inaction exertion; a row trees (L. Formosana, *Hance*) an agreeable shade, and we by the delightful air and these fine trees afford food for a dead worm, which produces a monopoly of the collection cured by a small annual payment. At an elevation feet, we arrive at a temple, in-hay house affords shelter the pedestrian; tea and some of refreshments are offered for an inscription on one of the warns the traveller not to make inus of his walk, but to ad- tos to more worthy spots beyond, to this we proceed onwards, and selves in an undulating part it is a peculiarity of Sichu- en enough in other countries in Southern China, that at of 1,000 feet, there is an extent if a team usually applied to square miles of elevated but likewise be applied to a dozen of such. Rice is cultivated the sides of the hills which 30 feet above this plateau, are of tea shrubs, which (at this year at least) are cut down to a more than six inches from the stalks and leaves thus procured coarse tea, probably for local use. There are several populous on this table-land, and the customed in Southern China to but decided levels scarcely that of the river, and decided steep and stony to be available (terrae) to the farmer, that these fields, surrounded as numerous hills of similar appear difficult to realize the fact really a thousand feet above the country. From the summits a most beautiful view is ob- every side is a vast expanse of green, with young paddy, which the culture of numerous in-treans is traced; low hills here the monotony of the level, tall foliage of banians, which al- al, but always indicates the situ- various villages, afford a pleasing the lighter green of the fields; once, on a clear day, the situ- city of Canton and the town of be discerned, and the lofier West River, those of Tsing-yueh, and the White Cloud hills of their faint outlines to the every direction form pleasant the horizon.

are wandering away from our route; we must return to the and follow it till we arrive at

This is rather a romantic spot, of striking present interest; it is singular grotto, its base line scarcer, its two sides of perpendicular 50 feet high, and at the apex a m forming a broken cascade as the steep ravine, the whole being by a limited amount of shrubbery; s, of what has evidently been a monstrosity, the carved granite walls still existing to attest the of the former building. In former grotto was resorted to as a place, where the ardent student pass- mastering the philosophy of the world, and dined there full of learning and, unless, as sometimes happened, and his attainments attracted the outer world, and official rank d upon him. But such times are re-luse and devoted are now re- by a poor labourer, who earns a subsistence by selling at exorbitant the very few people who now spot, cups of tea and sticks of pre-ampes; moreover, this place, so associations, the birth-place of wisdom, and the nursery of so- is, now converted, wherever situation permit, into a kitchen of all things destructive of ro- terest, nothing is more potent abage.

in China unanimously agree in- cience that natural objects of most to foreigners, are the least so to hence Sichu Shan may be often- than the discovery of the caverns the Shek-kgm; and it is not so easy task to get the services of a lead the way to them, for they understand why any person should see them, nor can they believe that would be silly enough to volun- tarily, being overcome a brisk early in hour over the tops of the peaks to a most magnificent spec- tacle's handwork. As we cross the ridge, with nothing particular of note in sight, the guide tells us own; we do, but see nothing, and suspect that the Chinese were and that really nothing is to be seen the Shek-kgm; but the guide desires and where he is standing, and looks to so, and immediately starts back surprise; we advance now upon

hands and knees, and gazing into a cavity some eight feet in diameter, though partly concealed by long grass, we look vertically down a cavern to the depth of 150 feet; at the bottom is a pool of water on which, through a lower opening level with the surface of the water, the light of day shines with strange effect. Of course, after recovering from our astonishment we follow our human instincts by throwing down stones and listening to the crashing reverberations of those which strike the sides of the cavern, and the solemn prolonged deep booming sounds caused by those which fall into the water. Our next step is also instinctive, being to descend the hill, enter the cavern by the lower opening, and look upwards; we descend the hill but a few steps before we discern another cavern, and then another, and another, in fact the whole hill is cavernous. But is this, we exclaim, the work of nature? there is a large wall standing out from the side of the hill, 100 feet long 20 feet high and four feet thick, and so straight and accurate in form that it is difficult to think that it has not been erected under the guidance of the mason's plumb-line and square; and here are caverns measuring hundreds of feet in every direction, with ceilings accurately perched or supported on square pillars with base and capital; natural openings, like doorways in ancient castles, lead from one cavern into another, and to trace their continuance further into the mountain than daylight penetrates, would be interesting but dangerous unless proper provision be made for the purpose, for the ground is treacherous, and the water at the bottom of the caverns is sometimes of profound depth, so deep that a safe passage as it sinks is lost to the sight by retraction before it reaches the bottom or becomes obscured by darkness. Some of the smaller caverns are providing food for speculations of future anthropologists, by containing in their recesses, and gradually burying in the dust and debris of decaying rock, the bodies of suicides.

The rock in which these caverns occur is evidently of igneous origin; it appears to be a broken rock of the trappan series, containing, indeed half composed of, fragments of telescopical rock, with some of hornblende and other volcanic productions, with a slight trace of carbonate of lime in minute vesicles at the junction of some of the imbedded fragments and the matrix. The caverns are of an entirely different character to the limestone caves in the interior of the province, and appear to afford an admirable illustration of the theory of the cavernous reservoirs in mountains as a source of permanent springs; for it requires very little effort of imagination to suppose, indeed there is everything to indicate, that at one time these caverns were entirely subterranean; that they were formed by the infestation of the good precedent established by Mr. Staffor, may be followed hereafter with any tribes who shall find it too irksome to live in peace and amity with their European neighbours.

One half of the 43rd Regiment left An-

land this week in the ship "Maori," and the remainder are about to sail in a day or two—the 8th in the day mentioned—in the "Silver Eagle" for London. The "Mary Shepherd," now in harbour, has also been taken up by Government for the transport of the 40th Regiment, towards the end of this month. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that before very long the whole of the troops under orders for England will have left our shores. It is gratifying to think that we seem likely to be present difficult it is to be hoped the place will be purged of some of its speculators and gamblers.

TIENTSIN SPRING MEETING.

First Race.—TZECHULIN STAKES.—Half a mile. Tis. 75. Entries:

Mr. Snatch's Ans Jux.

Union's Black Diamond.

Mr. Martin's Mandarin.

Mr. Martin's Blue Mange.

Leicester's Joke.

Trunk's Challenger.

Pavillon's Strav'e-peter.

Pavillon's Blitz.

Corduff's Chang.

Waverley's Flying Buck.

Nella's Cockeye.

All started except Black Diamond and Chang. The race was between Flying Buck and Blue Mange; and the Judge decided in a dead heat. Challenger and Cockeye.

Second Race.—TOWN PLATE.—Once round. For ponies not otherwise entered, except for the Roadster's, Selling Stakes, and Steeplechases. Entries:

Mr. Armstrong's Brisk Tea.

Martin's Long Shot.

Seupper's Kneipet.

Waverley's Gladiator.

All started except Long Shot. Kneipet was last at starting, but passed Gladiator on the first turn, and then went up and reached, and after a short time went ahead of Brisk Tea: the latter being held back. Kneipet took the lead down the hill but on coming in for the straight, Brisk Tea came up and won easily, Kneipet 5 lengths behind, and Gladiator a bad third. Time, 1m. 5s. Second heat, not taken.

Third Race.—GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—One mile. For ponies that have never run before. Out of 9 entries the following started:

The Union's Black Diamond.

The Cosmopolitan's Quill Driver.

Mr. Snatch's 'pot's George.

Corduff's Chang.

Jackson's Rushlight.

The start was not very good: both the Joke and the 'pot's showing great fractiousness. At last they got away, the black one last, but 'pot's making a sort of dance instead of getting into his stride, was left behind at once for about 50 yards.

However he soon got to work and took a central position. Black Diamond and Quill Driver running together in the front. Quill Driver won by 7 lengths; Black Diamond second, the same distance between him and Chang, Chang fourth, Rushlight last. Time, 2m. 14s.

Fourth Race.—THE TIENSIN CUP.—Two miles and a half. Second pony received Tis.—from the fund; last pony pays third pony's entrance fee. Entries:

Mr. Martin's Blue Mange.

Martin's Tormentor.

Pavillon's Donner.

Corduff's Anak.

Jackson's 'Touch-and-go'.

Waverley's Flying Buck.

Waverley's Undaunted.

All started except Mr. Waverley's two ponies. They got away well together, and kept in a bunch for the first round, and all passed the Grand Stand in a cluster; 'Touch-and-go' leaving, Anak close behind, and Donner on the outside. Blue Mange last.

On the back stretch, Blue Mange went to

the fore and collared Anak and 'Touch-and-go' down the hill. Up the home stretch it

was a close race for these three. Blue

Mange won by two lengths, Anak 2nd,

'Touch-and-go' 3rd, Donner 4th, and Tor-

mentor last. Tormentor only started

still. Distrust pervades the Bazaar, and

the greatest caution is exercised by all con-

nected with Imports. The Bazaar is al-

most no use as he never even took third place.

Time 6m. 23s.

water, is the simple receipt of the new discovery, which, there is much reason to hope, may prove one of the most valuable discoveries yet made affecting our property. The process has been tried by several persons, and all who have tried or witnessed the experiment seem fully convinced of its efficacy.

William Thompson,

of king-making cele-

brity, appears in a new character this week,

as the supporter of European law in his

district, and as engaged in leasing his land

to European settlers whose energy and

capital will, it cannot be doubted, soon

render the hitherto almost useless plains of

the central districts of this island sources

of wealth both to themselves and the colony

at large. It appears that the claim of

Thompson to part of the run he wished to

lease, was disputed by another chief, and it

is a cheering indication for the future that

all parties concerned seem to have been

quite ready to appeal to a European tri-

bunal to settle the question. The decision

was against Thompson so far as the part of

the land was concerned, and that chief appears

to have acquiesced in the decision with a

frankness which does him no small credit.

The system of leasing large blocks of

land to wealthy Europeans, is one calcu-

lated, as things now stand, to lead to many

very useful and advantageous results, and

it is very sincerely to be hoped that the

practice thus begun may be widely imitated,

so as to give natives lately in rebellion a

direct interest in future the maintenance

of order and peace in this district.

Sir George Grey is reported to have gone inland to Rotorua, but there is no clear information to be had as to his purpose in taking the journey. The country through which he would have to pass would be principally, no doubt, that of the loyal Arawa tribe, and therefore it is improbable that he would run any risk by making such a journey.

The arrival of the first detachment of

exiled rebels at the Chatham Islands is re-

ported, and there seems no reason to waste

any pity upon them, as they have got a

better location than their behaviour here at all deserved. The islands, as was pointed out at the beginning of the war, have very

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ferings while chained for three years to an Abyssinian soldier in a dungeon.

The accounts from America are not of the most satisfactory kind, the President's veto on the law relating to the rights of the black population has stood the test of a new vote of congress but the latter has reversed the decision of the chief of the state with respect to the rights of the southern states; this is an awkward incident, but the American government and constitution, like those of England are robust enough to bear a little shaking and to recover from a considerable shock. The powers have had a tussle and a fall, on each side, and they will probably shake hands and proceed with their ordinary work better friends than ever, at least, let us hope so. The popular voice seems to be on the President's side, but it is well known that in the interval between general elections the public voice in America is not very effective, it makes a president out of a rail splitter but, and it is perhaps quite as well that it should be so, it has not much effect on his policy when elected. It is a good sign that disarmament goes on swimmingly, by the first of May it is said there would not be more than 47,281 volunteers under arms of whom 17,000 only are whites. The government says that the war has proved that the negroes make capital soldiers. It was reported that a general amnesty, including Mr. Jefferson Davis was about to be granted, but now the rumour is that the health of the ex-southern leader is such that death is most likely to be the liberator. As regards matters which nearly touch ourselves, it is said that the chief of the Fenians has received official warning not to speak in public of the doings of the body of which he is the head; on the other hand, it is said that one of the leaders named Kilian has left with 2,000 or 3,000 men for Bermuda or New Brunswick. It is stated in support of this that the volunteers have been called out again in Canada. The fishery question is likely to give some trouble; the United States government has sent a fleet of seven ships to protect the American fishermen in the Canadian waters, and we have no less than 26 ships mounting 443 guns on the station. We nearly had a quarrel over this fishery question in 1852; shall we escape one now, or will the United States government come thus opportunely to the aid of the Fenians. France is in the same unpleasant position with regard to the Mexican question; it is quite evident that nothing restrains the Yankees but the cost and the material of war. The other day the wife of Juarez the late President of the Mexican republic was entertained at dinner by Mr. Seward. To cap the climax of these difficulties it is said that nearly all the United States army is Fenian, that of three companies sent to Detroit the other day to check these rebels, out of 210 men 118 were reported to be Fenians, but they were sent notwithstanding. Congress has rejected the proposed duty on the export of cotton; this is the only good bit of commercial news which, otherwise is of the gloomiest. Gold falling suddenly in price; prices falling in proportion; immense stocks in bond and no demand; the same with respect to corn; immense and impudent robberies happening daily; the oil share bubble burst; and all tending, in the delicate words of an American correspondent to one "U-ni-veral and awful smash." Allowing for exaggeration, say 50 per cent, there is still ground for great anxiety. The effect on European markets, Liverpool, Manchester, Lyons, Zurich, Hamburg, is unmistakeable; all are flat and uneasy as they can possibly be, as regards their export trade.

The Princess Royal of Prussia has another little girl; the direct line ought to be assured now for the future. But alas! the Saxon law reigns in Prussia.

A new order of the admiralty fixes the number of general naval officers at 85; admirals are to retire at the age of 70, vice-admirals at 68, and rear admirals at 65. Captains limited to 250, in number, not age. Captains not to serve after 60 years of age, commanders after 55, or lieutenants after 50.

You will be glad to hear that the great *Nordland*, not the Duke, but the plated ship of that name has been got into the water at last without the slightest accident, but it was a tremendous engineering feat to place the monster in its native element.

Messrs. Napier have turned out another beautiful vessel for the French American Company she is called the *Ville de Paris* and is built on the same lines as the *Pervue* launched not long since at Greenock for the same company.

The Bears got tired of acting the part of cowards on the stock exchange last week, and allowed the Bulls a bit of a turn; three went gently up from 863 to 873, and of course other matters sprang up also just as mustard and cress follows the thermometer. There was a little reaction at the commencement of this week, but on the whole, it is safe to say that the commercial and financial world is feeling its feet again, and in spite of American difficulties and some other circumstances exhibits no sign of distress.

#### THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF BANKOW.

(From the "Hankow Times," May 26.)

What the expectations of the future greatness of Hankow were in the year of grace 1861 may best be measured by the enormous quantity of ground bought soon after the opening of the port by foreigners who, apparently not being able to determine in what direction the golden tide would set, thought it best to be prepared on all sides, and at once collecting all their forces began to buy right and left. In Yangtze, to the stone bridge, and all over the Chinese town not a piece of land was offered in vain. Temple sites, gardens, fields and fish ponds were all bought to the great satisfaction of the buyer and seller, until there was no more left and so at last the plague was stayed. One sanguine speculator even went so far as to obtain from the mandarins rental of the one available hill about six miles distant, an idea as splendid as it proved illusory to the originator and beneficial to the community at large. However after all these preparations had been made, neither the foreigners or Chinese, who were to take advantage of them, and whose absence interfered decidedly with the ultimate success of the plan, appeared. To some proprietors indeed the delay in the appearance of these characters on the scene is particularly harassing as, while the more fortunate can at all events comfort themselves with the idea that the property is on the spot and ready for any offer that may present itself, some, less happy, are obliged to see the river month by month and year by year swallowing great portions of their land and causing them well founded anxiety

as to whether it will not have totally disappeared before any use can be found for it.

In fact it is almost impossible to help seeing now that perhaps more ground has been bought than will be required at all events for some years to come, and yet the idea that the demand would increase than the supply was so universal that generals, merchants, priests, consuls, doctors, bankers, men with money and men without all rushed to own at least one piece of land in the new Eldorado.

We do not think however that the hopes were built on a foundation altogether false, or that even now landowners, except perhaps of the very distant sites, need give up all hope of seeing the land occupied. That the idea was ridden to death, and that the enormous profits, made at Shanghai, or anything approaching them, must be entirely forgotten we are of course convinced, but still when it is remembered how young the foreign trade at Hankow is, what a series of mischances it has had to struggle against, the American war, a year for two of most disastrous losses in tea, a universal commercial crisis, &c &c, and yet how steadily it has continued to increase: when all these are remembered and the internal signs of a former prosperity, still so plainly discernible and confirming the traditional accounts of the wealth and prosperity of Hankow, are taken into consideration, it is not too much to prophecy that a few years of quietness and of average prosperity will effect a change of which few would now dare to dream of and transform the foreign quarter beyond all recognition. If it is thought too much to insist that such a time will come, an opinion we do not share, it is surely too early to assert the reverse and to predict nothing but the most mediocre result for the named town of Hankow.

Any person who was acquainted with the Chinese town some three years ago would be surprised beyond measure to see how the large open tracts of ground that were found every where, without any sign that houses had been but by some huge granite doorway pillars too solid to be easily demolished, are now covered with houses of all descriptions or rapidly being brought into use. There it is, that building began first and naturally, until these gaps are closed up, there it is that the prosperity of Hankow will continue to give the greatest signs of existence. From some incomprehensible reasoning some people seem to think that we have only to settle ourselves in any locality and the Chinese will instantly flock to us, whereas it is much more natural that the owners of land should build again on their own ruined sites, that purchasers should buy rather of the Chinese, who are content with a moderate profit, than of the foreigner who bought dearly and expects a handsome profit in addition; more natural that, until our numbers are so great that our quarter becomes a town, the Chinese should prefer the city where he is among his friends, his business and all the appliances of his civilization than that he should come and settle round us. We must not forget too that the Chinese bought as furiously as ourselves and made large purchases in the native town, and it was but natural that they should use all their influence, and secretly that of their masters, to realize on their own purchases. The fortunes of Hankow will, however, suffice for all and, though the recent sales of land have been hardly encouraging in the prices realized, we think that in this respect as in many others Hankow will well prove the wisdom of those who chose it as the most important port opened by the last Treaty.

#### From our PARIS Correspondent.

Paris, 26th April, 1866.

The Imperial Government has taken another step on the road of commercial reform that has created immense excitement amongst the protectionists and violent opposition, but the power in the hands of the authorities, which keeps down all movements towards political liberty is employed on the other hand in giving to commerce what it withdraws from society. The measure referred to, is no less than the complete encroachment of shipping, the sweeping away of all discriminative dues, except in cases where other countries will not reciprocate, and the remission of all duties on the admission of ships or parts of ships and materials for ship building of all kinds whether of iron, wood or hemp; the former to come into operation in 1867 and the latter in three years.

Some interesting and startling information came out of the enquiry; and few things were more surprising than the admissions of the chief constructor relative to the small ship building power of France, and still more the very small amount of work done for the commercial marine of the country. Nearly all the private were engaged he said in executing orders received through the government that is to say for plated ships of war for the navies of foreign powers.

The protectionists made a fierce attack on the system of subventions to the mail steam packet companies, declaring that the 40 millions of francs spent in that way annually had very little to do with the mails, but was so much poured into the pockets of the advocates of freedom of navigation; perhaps as wild an assertion as ever fell from the mouths of any set of men professing to be statesmen. You may suppose that the Messageries Imperiales came in for its share of that commodity; it was accused of trafficking on its tariffs in a way that was denounced as positively illicit, in short of favoring certain interests, foreign in particular, at the expense of others by secret treaties as regarded freight. This was positively denied by the Minister of State on the authority of the Company. The only allegation that remained unanswered was that while the merchants of Marseilles were charged 130 francs per ton for freight to Japan, the agent of the company at Zivich published a circular, which was produced, in which the charges from that place were infinitely less, not however for all goods, but for those made of wool, cotton and wool, and cotton with a small quantity of silk, that is to say goods of comparatively small value and limited, moreover, to small weights. The complaint made was that this was a hardship upon the French exporter who was thus placed at a disadvantage as compared with the Swiss and Germans.

One great Marseilles silk house supported this and other complaints, and declared that the competition had become so unendurable that French houses having agencies in Japan would be compelled to

give up the trade. This complaint certainly looks serious, and we cannot think that the Messageries Imperiales will remain silent under the imputation of thus turning its powers against the merchants and manufacturers of France.

The Government has just announced the sum for which conscripts of this year may obtain the honour of not serving their country in arms. This much coveted distinction is tariffed this year at 2,100 francs, only £841! There is, however, this to be said about the matter, that three of four years ago the pleasure of not being a soldier cost just £100. The arrangement is one of the most remarkable instances of equality that perhaps was ever exhibited.

Another subject which was before the Corps Legislatif the other day only reads

oddly, is the final settlement of the public accounts for 1862! Well might a deputy say:—"to go through the reportable by article would have no other effect, but to prove that budgets are romances and final accounts—history." Of course no one will seriously go into accounts four years old when nothing on earth is to be got by it. It is a good example of the admirable manner in which the national accounts are kept!

And there are gentlemen in the House of Commons who delight in praising the system to the disapprobation of the English

people, which, if not all that could be desired, at any rate, supplies us with a rough balance at short dates. Fancy a mercantile concern balancing its books once in four years and then lauding the admirable system of its management—or any one else lauding it, which would be more curious.

The state of the money market and of trade here is terrible; it is one continued panic. The other day the cause, or the excuse, was the danger of war between Austria and Prussia; that has now passed away and a new terror has arisen in connection with Italy. Austria has been moving troops in Venetia and, probably, increasing her force there, and the rumour is that the Italians intend to attack Venice. Now looking at this assertion from an Italian point of view, or, rather with respect only to the Italian Government, the state of the finances of the country and the good sense which has been shown by the Government such a rumour ought to be laughed to silence. But it acquires a certain importance, or asserted importance, from the fact that the French army has now been idle an unusually long time and that, hence, something is supposed to be due! It is a wild supposition, but others apparently as senseless have proved true, and of course this is also true. The truth is perhaps this, the trade and commerce of France have greatly improved during the last few years; but financial speculations have increased more rapidly and the numerous instances of misfortune have terrified people. Too much money has gone out of the country and too many heavy engagements have been entered into; the accumulated capital and the business habits of France are not yet equal to the task of taking the lead in the financial world; and now that the English market has pulled up to a certain extent, there is evidence of a want of support, or ballast. If the shock should only have the effect of frightening little people off the game of speculation, it will be one of the most fortunate occurrences in the world; but that is a fever as incurable as hydrocephalus and the French temperament is peculiarly liable to its ravages.

One of the most impudent swindles that ever was brought to light has just been exposed. I told you some time since of a grand scheme immensely pulled here, for making Brest the great commercial port of France, a descendant of the great English Post. Indeed! this is a discovery; I wonder if the poor lady had any children, because if so the race of the Bard of Avon is still a fact which would interest a good many people.

— that could be disposed of reduced his household to a condition which, for a prince, is equivalent to that of the old party who reigns in the deserted mansions of London out of the season and keeps herself, which is decent at any rate, as well as the house. Some say that the Prince not only has gone money mad, but the truth probably is that the Prince not being in a position to cope with his dearly beloved cousin the Emperor, retires out of pique. At any rate he is gone to Naples for this present. Will he turn up Prince of Venetia or Roumania some day? And this reminds us of a connection of the Bonaparte family just dead, the sister of the first Murat King of Naples, of Turkish origin by the way *Murat*, who expired last week at the age of 91.

The death of poor Queen Amelie has been made good political stock of by the Orleanists both in the journals and the chapels; a mortuary service took place the other day at the chapel Saint Ferdinand erected on the spot where the Duke of Orléans lost his life, the whole neighbourhood was filled with the carriages and horses of the legitimists and Orleanists: in fact no such demonstration has been made since 1850. Permission was refused for the great churches, and this was the natural consequence and indignant act of protest.

In commercial matters it is right to record the fact that the silk market of Lyons is in a most unsatisfactory condition, flat and with falling prices. Everybody waits for news touching the coming crop of French silk and for orders from America, for both of which patience will be required. Mires

the speculator is on his legs again, has purchased the *Press* newspaper for £60,000, and of course will set about squeezing what he can out of the market with it. No speculator in Paris is without his press of this kind, and the screw is often put on with a vengeance!

A man was fined a *franc* the other day for carting something on all saints day; he appealed to the Court of Cassation and the decision of the police court was confirmed! Fancy that in Paris, where the wine shop is open within ten yards of the door of Notre Dame, and has tables in the very pavement that touches the Cathedral, where all the theatres and public dancing rooms are open, and the Emperor and Empress constantly go to the races and the opera on the Sabbath. It seems however that the law condemns work on the Sunday—another example of the width of the chasm between the law and the practice. How will the small series of Paris jeer England for her "pruritanism" after this?

The following queer entry appeared the other day in the obituary of the town of Nice:—Madame Agnes Shakespeare de Gassowska, a descendant of the great English Post. Indeed! this is a discovery; I wonder if the poor lady had any children, because if so the race of the Bard of Avon is still a fact which would interest a good many people.

#### H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

May 1866.

Before SIR E. HORNEY.

(From the N. C. Daily News.)

The Trustees of the estate of FLETCHER & CO.

v. THE BANK OF INDIA.

JUDGMENT.

This is an application under the provisions of the 19th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, on a matter relating to the Estate of Duncan Fletcher, a descendant of the great English Post. Indeed! this is a discovery; I wonder if the poor lady had any children, because if so the race of the Bard of Avon is still a fact which would interest a good many people.

It will perhaps be as well that I should state more fully why it appears to me that I have no jurisdiction under the Bankrupt Act, to decide upon any other rights to this property than those of the Trustees of the Deed of May 1865. The application states that it is made under the provisions of the 19th Section of the Bankruptcy Act 1861 and that the parties claiming the declaration are the Trustees of the Estate and effects of Duncan Fletcher & Co. as constituted at the time of the purchase of the several properties, the creditors of the firm of Fletcher & Co., as constituted at the time of its dissolution, and the Trustees under the assignment of the 25th of May 1865 as assignees of the separate Estate of Archibald Campbell. Now the 19th Section of the Bankruptcy Act only gives jurisdiction to the Court in matters relating to the Estate of a Debtor who has by Deed under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act 1861 relating to Trust Deeds, conveyed his estate to Trustees for the benefit of creditors, and even then only then such Deed has been duly registered. By duly registered I must hold to mean, registered in the Court where the application is made—where the estate or the portion intended to be affected by it is, and where the creditor is also. No other Deed is registered in the court except that of the 25th of May 1865, and the same remarks apply with even greater force to persons in the position of assignees or creditors of other estates; for the 12th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849, which gives jurisdiction to the Bankruptcy Court in all matters between assignees and creditors and other persons, clearly refers to the assignees and the creditors of the estate which is being administered in the Bankruptcy Court before which the application is made, and none of the estates to which allusion is made in the application before me, are in this Court or within its jurisdiction.

The object of the 19th Section was, I imagine, to place Trustees under Deeds for the benefit of creditors in the same position, and to give to the the same facilities, of easy application to the Court of Bankruptcy, as assignees had under the 12th section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849. Except for this section, the Debtor not being a Bankrupt, the Trustees of such Deeds would have no right to apply to a Court of Bankruptcy. Now if the assignees of an estate which was being administered in the London Court of Bankruptcy would not be able to come before this Court sitting in Bankruptcy for the purpose of having some matter in dispute with a creditor resident here adjudicated on it but would be left to their remedy at law or in equity, it is difficult to understand why Trustees should have the right to come and claim its intervention under the 19th Section. I am quite clear in my own mind that assignees have no right to claim the assistance of a Court sitting in Bankruptcy—other than that from which they depend, nor could a Court so sitting claim jurisdiction over other persons; and therefore to enable Trustees to avail themselves of the summary jurisdiction of this Court sitting in Bankruptcy under the 19th section, they must bring themselves within it by registering the Deed under which they derive title to the estate and effects of the Debtor. I imagine then those sections of the Bankruptcy Act in which is recited that for several years previous to the 30th of June 1861 the Debtor carried on business in China as a merchant in partnership with Archibald Campbell and various other persons who were deceased at the date before said under the style or firm of Fletcher & Co.—that the last of such partnerships was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of June 1864, but that the affairs thereof were not completely wound up, that the Debtor as Partner in the several firms of Fletcher & Co., and also in his private capacity, was indebted to divers creditors, and that he had agreed to assign all his real and personal estate wherever and whatsoever to Trustees, &c, in the limits therein disclosed.

The question that I have to consider is the nature of the estate of Archibald Campbell in the properties pledged by his attorney to the Bank of India. The properties having been bought with the partnership monies belonged, when they were transferred into the name of the firm, to the co-partners as tenants in common.

Until they were so transferred, the bare legal estate remained in the person in whose name they were registered—the whole beneficial interest being the co-partners—in other words the legal estate was burdened with a resulting trust to those who had actually paid the purchase money.

When Angus Fletcher died, the partnership was in law dissolved, at any rate as regarded the interest of the deceased partner—the legal estate of those properties remaining in the surviving partners who were trustees for the representatives of the deceased partner of the share to which he

incumbent on the Trustees of the Deed of May 1865 to show that they have an interest in the determination of the subject matter of the application. They do this to some extent and only to some extent; but sufficient in my mind to give them a *locus standi* in Court. They say, if the Bank fails in making a good title to the property through Archibald Campbell, that his interest in it, whatever it may be, is assets of his separate estate, and they as trustees of that separate estate, are entitled to it. The extent however of the interest of the Trustees of the Deed of May 1865 depends entirely on the determination of the question of whether Archibald Campbell had a separate estate, or assignable interest in the property which was pledged by his attorney to the Bank of India. If he had, and such separate estate or assignable interest was of greater value than the debts due by Fletcher & Co. to the Bank of India, then the Bank would be assets of his separate estate, and liable to the payment of the debts due to the creditors of the firm of Fletcher & Co.

In January 1862, the property at Yokohama, being a portion of the property of which the Title Deeds were pledged to the Bank of India was purchased by Samuel Maude by the order of and with the monies of the partnership, and was registered in his name and by him transferred to Fletcher & Co. on the 15th day of March 1862. In March 1862, the Kiu-kiang properties were purchased in the same manner by Henry Marshall and by him transferred to Fletcher & Co. on the 29th of May 1862. In September 1862, the Hankow properties were purchased in the same manner by Thomas M. Drysdale and transferred to Fletcher & Co. on the 16th of March 1863. On the 2d of December 1862, Angus Fletcher died, leaving Archibald Campbell, Duncan Fletcher and Walker Schmidt executors of his will. Probate of the will was taken out in the course of the year 1863 by Duncan Fletcher in England and Scotland, and by Archibald Campbell and Walker Schmidt in Hongkong. Duncan Fletcher was appointed residuary Legatee under the will, and it is stated that none of the debts of the Testator or the legatees have been paid. In February 1863 Arch

formed a co-partnership under the firm of Fletcher & Co.

Fletcher and Duigan Fletcher had an interest in such firm to the extent of £7 each. Archibald Campbell had an interest of £17 and Angus J. Campbell of £17. The partnership continued for three years, and no longer. It was not a survivorship, but the rights of deceased partners were to their shares and be interred in shipments up to a certain point of the partners were to execute in the co-partnership.

1862, the property at Yokohama, portion of the property of the late Deeds were pledged to the firm, was purchased by Samuel Drysdale, in the order of and with the monies of the firm, and was registered in his name, by him transferred to Fletcher, on the 15th day of March 1864.

1862, the Kiukiang properties were in the same manner by himself and by him transferred to him, on the 29th of May 1862.

1862, the Hankow properties were in the same manner by Drysdale and transferred to him, on the 16th of March 1863.

December 1862, Angus Fletcher, leaving Archibald Campbell and Waldemar Schmidt his will.

Probate of the will, in the course of the year

1863, Duncan Fletcher in England and by Archibald Campbell and Schmidt in Hongkong.

Duncan, appointed residuary Legatee, all, and it is stated that none of the Testator or the legacies are.

In February 1863 Archibald gave a Power of Attorney to Drysdale to act for him in

as a partner in the firm of Fletcher & Co. This is very full, and gives power as far as Archibald

for the firm of Fletcher & Co.

He was a member, to assign,

pledge, &c., &c. all pro-

portion of partnership or otherwise, in

the event of the affairs of Fletcher

the mercantile firm of Fletcher

Power of Attorney—the date

given—and its provisions, are

the matter of this application,

was acting chiefly under this

Thomas M. Drysdale gave the

hypothecation of the properties

to the Bank of India.

9th of November, Angus J.

left—leaving by his Will Archibald his sole Executor and, with

his mother, residuary Legatee;

but it appears as a matter of

fact that his property still remains in the

other & Co.

10th of June 1864, the firm of

consisting of Duncan Flet-

charchibald Campbell, was dissolved

and by retirement of Duncan

the local papers.

On the 1st

Archibald Campbell formed a new

partnership, consisting of himself, Wal-

demar, Alexander Downie, James

and Thomas M. Drysdale, under

the firm of Fletcher & Co. Notice

of partnership was given in the

22d February 1865, Thomas M.

as the attorney of Archibald

under the power of February

under seal a letter of Hypo-

thesis of all Mr Campbell's interest in

mentioned in such letter, being

the property of Fletcher & Co.

existing in the year 1863, or as a whole

the separate property of Archibald Cam-

pbard, but I think that Archibald Campbell

had an assignable interest therein but to

what extent it is impossible for me at present to say.

I think that the properties pledged were

the properties of and were partnership assets

of the several firms of Fletcher & Co., as

constituted at the time of the purchase of

the said properties dissolved by the death

of two of the partners, and by the consent

of the survivors, on the 30th of June 1862.

No. 21. THE MAGISTRATE, 17th May, 1866.

SIR.—It is with much regret that we feel

that the trustees to the deed of

May 1863, is still more remote, and thus

neither the Bank or the trustees are the

proper custodians of the property; but I am

unqualified to make any order in the matter,

as I am not asked to do so.

If I am correct in the opinion I have

expressed, the interest of the Bank of India

is so remote, that my decision practically

destroys all right or interest in the security;

while that of the trustees to the deed of

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